The kidneys are wo in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz :- The Anterior, the Interior and the

The anterior absorbs Inverior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and con wey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The preters are connected with the bladder

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tis sues, divided into parts, viz. :- The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate with out the ability to retain. This trequently occurs in

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily bealth and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are apported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM. Fare occurring in the loins is indicative of the above

diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stemach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

the gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is net expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes severish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is sormed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, wiz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the sheat, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract o Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the biedder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we baxe arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the la'e Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous, depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

MEN WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. I rections for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857. E. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:-

Dear Sir:-I have been a sufferer for upwards o twenty years with gravel, biadder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminert physicians, experiencing but little relisf. Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to

using your Extract of Buchu I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised smedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent com bination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my Improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure knowing that t would be of greater value to you and

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR VE MONTHS. I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW POR THREE MONTRS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID. Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant tasts

and more satisfactory to me.

and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections. M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WILLIAM BIJLER, ex-Governor Penna, Hon THOMAS B. FLORESCE, Piffiadelphia. Bon. J. C. KNOX. Judge, Philadelphia, Bon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Fenna, Bon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia, Bon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia, Bon. E. LIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia, Bon. K. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court. Bon. G. W. WOODWARD Judge Philadelphia, Fon. W. A. FORTER, Fhiladelphia, Bon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna, Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Wasalagton, and many others. If necessary

others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Melmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware

house, No. 594 BROADWAY.

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA. 1 %

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

WARE OF COUNTERPETTE:

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

FINANCIAE NEWS TO-DAY. By Atlantic Submarine Cable.

London, December 22-A. M .- The opening price for United States Five-twenty bonds of

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

James Stephens said Not to have Landed —The British Government Prepared. LONDON, December 21.—The Telegraph newspaper of the day's date asserts that it has reason to know that James Stephens, the Fernan Head Centre and organizer, is still abroad, and has not set toot in

Great Britain.

The English Cabinet is, it is said, fully informed and aware of every movement of Stephens, and the Executive is so propared that even if he should effect a landing in any portion of these islands, he will be afforded very little time to perpetrate any procedure.

The Fentans Arming.

The Telegraph also says that there are reports in London from Ireland to the effect that so res of coffins used at pretended interments in that country were filled with the very best quality of preechloading arms in each case, instead of a dead body. These rumors are regarded as vague, or even wild, but they are incapable of immediate disproof. Arms and Munitions Scized.

DUBLIN, December 21.—Large seizures of arms and ammunition, secreted for the use of the Feniaus, continue to be made by the police in various quarters of Ireland.

ENGLAND.

Rebel American Naval Suits—The Case of Prioleau against the United States.

London, December 21—in the Vice-Chancellor's Court in this city, yesterday, the adjourned case of the United States against Pricleau, in cross-suits in-volving claims for damages by the seignie and detenvolving claims for damages by the seizure and detention of vessels, alleged to have been fitted out and intended for the service of the Rebei American navy during the late Rebeilion. Sir William P. Wood, Vice-Chanceller, granted a motion discharging Procleau's sureties, which had been given to the amount of £20 000 sterving to prosecute the trial to an issue, but retaining his personal recognizance. The time given to the Government of the United States to answer the questions filed with the cross suit is extended to the 15th of February next year. If they are not replied to at that time, the suit brought by the United States against Pricleau will be discharged for deficiency of prosecution.

Minister Adams in Court.

London, December 21.—The case of the United States vs. Prioleau came up again before the Admiralty Court yesterday, when Minister Adam-relused to sanction the agreement recently entered into between the United States Con-ul, Morse, and the firm of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., the actual defendants in the case. An extension of time was granted to the United States to prepare for carrying on the case, but the securities of Prioleau were discharged.

LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

SPAIN.

Marshal Narvaez to the Army - The Rights of Citizen Seldiers and Seldiers of the Line.

MADRID, December 1—The following circular has just been issued by Marshal Navaez, from the Ministry of War, to the various commanders of corps in the Spanish army.—

Most Facellont Sir:—The series of vicissitudes through which the nation a ready had to pass for many years, has necessarily influenced its mili ary position by still further augmenting the troubles the passion of parties had caused to arise in the army, to bring it to serve as an instrument for their

The profound disturbance caused by politics in the pround distribute caused by points in the ranks of the troops not only loosens the ties of discipline, but prevents the armed force consti-tuing a solid guarantee for the detense of the country and for order at home—an object of its in-stitution now more important than ever, and which

But, happily remaining superior to the snares of a revolution which threatens to overthrow society itself, the army is now the firmest support of its institutions. Nevertheless, even when the danger has ceased to exist, it can only fulfit the mission confided to it upon condition of holding aloof from

posities and their consequences.

Thus it will do its duty, and will render a great service to the country, preserving its own interests, securing its future, already guaranteed by laws based upon the most impartial justice. By this means, guided solely by military spirit, practising the virtues which have always contributed to raise the virtues which have always contributed to raise highest the noble profession of arms, it will see dashed to pieces against its firmness the machina tions of those who seek to corrupt it in order that it may be annihilated, and it will remain worthy of the confidence reposed in it—a matter indispensable that the manifestations of private opinion may be respected and may exist among the military

The measures of the Government tend to attain so The measures of the Government tend to attain so important an end. The Queen and the nation desiring the public tranquility, equally expect the same from the army. For this purpose your Excellency will recommend to the persons placed under your orders complete abstinence from everything that might compromise them in party struggles, which have their legal sphere, from which the army must remain estranged, while faithfully seconding the constituted authorities.

The practice of these principles will raise the

The practice of these principles will raise the prestige of the army. In conforming thereto those of which it is made up will not be exposed to the severe penalties ordained by the regulatious, and will merit the gratitude of the Queen and of the country.

will ment the gratitude of the Queen and of the country.

In order also to impress upon the minds of all the healthy principles of this doc rine, and to prevent the fundamental precepts of our wise orders being enteebi d, without the strict and religious observance of which the army would not accomplish its high mission and the country would become the prey of anarchy, I forward to your Excellency copies 51 the annexed proclamation, which you will have distributed in the most suitable manner, ordering that it be read to the companies by their caping that it be read to the companies by their cap

tains, that all may have cognizance of its contents.

May God preserve your Excellency many years.

DUKE DE VALENCIA. The following passages are extracted from the proclamation alluded to in the above circular:—
It is difficult, extremely difficult, to trace the line of demarcation that separates what is permitted to

the sold er in political matters from what is not per But this great and serious problem—from the very nature of things—has been solved among the majority of European nations by the institution—by the army itself—guided by the sentiment of right, only considering as lawful that which is just. All Governments have been compelled to the effort to march on this path, carefully watching over the maintenance in the different classes of troops of

the military and corps spirit-the germ and support or all their virtues.
Care must, therefore, be taken to keep the army away from polities, the events of which essentially tend to weaken and extinguish the military spirit, to relax discipline, and to excite division and dis-cord among its members. terminating by rendering them implacable evenies although honor, prosperity, and the legitimate pride of wearing the uniform rest upon the brotherhood of those who compose the army. No one is unaware that the military spirit is the prime motive that leads the soldier to glory.

Discipline is the true power that gives victory. The esprit de corps is the only he that preserves

The esprit de corps is the only tie that preserves unity among the troops—that renders their force invincible. All these combined secure to the army the respect and consideration of the other classes of the State. Soldiers, listen to the voice of honor and of duty

and to that of your own interests. The Spanish army, as the Queen (whom God preserve) and the country hope, will never yield to any other in patriotism and in love of country. It will not be laise to its post.

Its history tells that the Spanish soldiers have astonished the world by their lofty exploits; that their loyalty is proverbial; that, thanks to their dippline, they have conquered kingdoms; that they

have made themselves the admiration of other nations, and that, as well in their own land as in distant countries, they have had the happiness and the giory of being strong by their discipline con-querors by their courage, and beloved by their sove-reigns for their fidelity and devotion.

THE NEW FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

Sketch of the Marquis de Lavalette.

Sketch of the Marquis de Lavalette.

It was announced in Paris on the 18th instant that the Marquis de Lavalette was to succeed M. de Monsuer as Munster of Foreign Affairs M. de Lavalette was born towards the year 1810, and is a member of the family of the Postal Direc or under Napoleon I. His mother was a course of the Empress Josephne. He married the widow of Mr. Samuel Welles, the well-known American banker, and adopted her son, who is now the Count Welles de Lavaliette, a rising diplomat and a leading deputy in the Corps Legislatif.

Mrs. Welles was one of the Fowler sisters of Watertown, famous many years since for their beauty, and one of whom was the mother of Mr. Henry F. Durant, of Boston. In 1837 the Marquis commenced his diplomatic career as Secretary to the embassy to Stockholm. In 1841 he was appointed Consul General in Alexandria, and in 1846 was sent to Hesse Cassel as Minister Plenipotentiary. In 1849 he was recalled, and in 1851 was despatched to Constantinople and the February 17, 1853, when, fearing that the opinion of the line of policy adoted by him when the cession of a purion of the Holy Land was in question might cause him to be considered an obstacle to a reconciliation, he resigned. M. Delawhen the cession of a purion of the Holy Land was in question might cause him to be considered an obstacle to a reconcillation, he resigned. M. Delacour was appointed his successor. On the 23d of June, 1853. M. de Lavalette became a Senator, after having been Grand Officer of the Legion d'Honneur since April 15, 1852. On the 21st of May, 1860, he was chosen ambassador to Rome, and in inst septemier, subsequent to the resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhurs was appointed minutes ad interior.

de Lbuys, was appointed minister ad interim.

While discharging the duties of that important position, M. de Lavalette issued the lengthy circular despatch which, though bearing the name of the despatch which though bearing the name of the Minister, was regarded as Napoleon's maniesto. In that important document the Emperor's views on facts accomplis in January were set forth, allusion was made to the Papal question, and solicitude expressed for the welfare of the Hrad of the Caurch. The writer defined the new principle governing Europe as that of freedom of alliances, and adverted to the rapid growth of Russia and the United States. The publication of this circular gave rise to considerable comment.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER TO THE U.S. His Arrival Yesterday-His Suite, Movements, etc.

The new French Minister, M. Berthemy, recently appointed by the Emperor of France to represent the French nation at the seat of the United States Government, arrived in this city yes orday by the French steamer St. Laurent, and reached the Brewoort House, Fifth avenue and Eighth street, where he is stopping, at one o'clock in the atternoon. He takes the place recently occupied by the Marquis de Montholon, who left this country a few weeks ago for Lisbon, Portugal, which position has just been vacated by M. Berthemy. E de St. Ferroil, Secretary of the French Legation, has been stopping at the Brevoort House for a week part, awaiting the arrival of the new French Minister to except him to Washington. His suite is composed M. de Bassano, M. Benedetti, and M. de St.

Ferriol With the latter, M. Berthemy will leave for Washington this morning in an early train, unaccompanied by any others of his suite. M. de Bassano and M. Benedetti are expected to remain at the Brevoort House for several days yet, previous to departing for the national capital. It may be stated in this connection, as a matter of interest, that in 1862-5, when Six Fracturesk A. Bruce, the present 1863-5. when Sir Frederick A. Bruce, the present English Minister at Washing on, was the English Minister in China ((accredited 1859), M. Berthemy represented France at the same Court. The former was transierred to Washington as British Minister in April, 1865.—N. Y. Herald.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

Excitement in Georgetown-A Pardoned Rebel Showing his True Colors-First Snow of the Season, Etc.

Washington, December 22 —There is some excitement in George own, D. C., in consequence of a collision between the civil and military authorities to-day

During the war, the Government gave to the Mana-gers of the Home for Colored Women and Children possession of the mansion and grounds of Richard J. Cox., of Georgetown, who had gone South. He has since got pardoned, and has regained possession of the property.
Yesterday General Howard ordered the removal

of the frame structures erected on the ground, they being good material and Cox procured the arrest of the Government employes removing the buildings. To-day a military guard has been put upon the ground to prevent interference with the removal of We are to-day having the first snow of the season.

Secretary McCulloch is going North for a few

Washington Items.

Washington, December 22.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs were yesterday and to-day engaged in investigating the matter of the recent contracts of the Indian Bureau for the supply of

Representative Pike's Select Committee to examine into the facts attending the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina, and the recent discharge of the persons convicted of the crime, expect to leave here on Monday for Charleston in the prosecution of the restigation Information has been received here of the passage

of a law by the Legislature of North Carolina, grant-me amnesty and pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina, or of the late Contede-rate States armies, or of the United States, for offences committed against the criminal laws of the State of North Carolina.

From Havana.

New York, December 22.—The steamship Correa, from Havana, with dates to the 15th

inst., arrived early this morning.

Business was very dull at Havana, and a want f confidence felt, so that it was daily expected panic would ensue. The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 14th, and from the city of Mexico to the 2d, but the s contain no news of importance.

The steamer Mississippi, from New York, arrived at Havana on the 13th. Christ Church Burned in Rye, N. Y.

Rve, Westchester county, December 22.—Christ Church, the most beautiful church edifice in this place, was almost entirely destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in a defective flue. Only the stone walls and steeple are standing, but most of the movable property was saved. The loss will reach \$25,000; insured for \$6000. \$25,000; insured for \$9000.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The steamer Arago, which sails to-day for Liverpool, takes on English account \$24,000 m specie. There is no shipment of treasure by the other steamers from New York

Ship News.

New York, December 22.—The steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, is coming up. She will be at her dock at 1 o'c ock. The North American, rom Rio Janeiro, is also coming up the haroor.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by relegraph.

New York, December 21.—Gold quoted at 183\(\grede{1}\): it has been 132\(\grede{1}\). Exchange, 109; at sight, 109\(\grede{1}\). Money active at 7. Five-twenties, of 1862, compons, 106\(\grede{1}\); of 1864, 105\(\grede{1}\); of 1865, 105\(\grede{1}\); Ten-forties, coupons, 99\(\grede{1}\); Seven—hiries, first series, 103\(\grede{1}\); second and third series, 108\(\grede{1}\); Stock Market fluctuating; Canton Company, 44\(\grede{1}\); Western Union Felegraph company, 48\(\grede{1}\); Beston Water Power, 30\(\grede{1}\); Cumbriand, 55; Quicksiver, 43\(\grede{1}\); New York Central, 107\(\grede{1}\); Erie, 67\(\grede{1}\); Michigan Southern, 79\(\grede{1}\); Cieveland and Pittsburg, 84\(\grede{1}\); Cleveland and Toledo, 122\(\grede{1}\); Chicago and Rock Island, 102\(\grede{1}\); Northwestern, 43\(\grede{1}\); do preterred, 77\(\grede{1}\).

New York, December 22.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 34 jc. Flour quiet, and declined 10@15c. Sates of 3500 barrels State, \$8.25@11; Ohio, \$10.90 @18.25; Western, \$8.25@12.50; Southern, \$11.016.50 Wheat dull and declining Corn dull and declined ic. Rye, Barley, and Oats dull and declining. Beef quiet. Pork dull and easier; Mess, \$20.25; Old, \$19.25. Lard quiet, Butter quiet, Whisky dull and dunchanges

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.] BALTIMORE, December 21, 1866.

That Christmas is coming there can be no doubt, We feel it in the atmosphere-now freezing and intensely cold. We see it in the immense number of naked gobblers exposed for sale in all directions. We realize it emphatically in the high prices asked for everything. Turkeys, 83 apiece; and canvasbacks, \$8 to \$10 a pair; nor in this a one, but in the inroads made upon our collapsing purses to purchase gifts, etc., for the little urchins as well as the grown ones. It is a melancholy fact, but many a costly present is made at such times by persons who neglect paying their just debts.

This, in point of moral philosophy, is wrong-decidedly so, especially in the opinion of creditorsbut custom and fashion are arbitrary; and who dare resist? The rising generation, who are not apt to think much about pressing necessities, and live only for the present-softar, at least, as the holidays are concerned-find no excuses if their long-cherished desires for presents on Christmas are neglected. Parents and triends who are remiss upon such occasions will find grim faces to encounter afterwardsand cold friendships, to appease which may cost many regrets and heartaches. So, upon the whole, all things considered. 'I have always approved the policy of prefering some memento, be it as small even as the "widow's mite," when this glorious anniversary, under the pecu iar guardanship of St. Nicholas, makes its annual round. Young folks onjoy if because or its present deligots, and those more advanced in cars, in consequence at its bale. more advanced in , ears, in consequence of its hallowed reminiscences. We may be excused, therefore, if, for the sake of seeping fresh the green spots in memory, looksh things, without any evil inten-tion, are done at the return of this annier isary, so there is no use of complaining, or finding fault, Let us so shape our lives and ac ions during all the

other three hundred and axt)-four days of the year, that a slight deviation from the path of rectitude on Christmas may be amply atoned for.

I have been kindly honored with a complimentary invitation to attend the Third Anniversay Bavquet of the 'Press Ciub,' of Phi adelphia, which takes place at the La Pierre House to-morrow (Saurrday) with the property of the p of the "Frees Ciub," of Phi adelphia, which takes place at the La Pierre House to-morrow (Salurday) evening. Permit me to say to my respected triends of that nost excellent association, that nothing could afford me more pleasure than to be with them at their contemplated banquet, but that professional and other unavoidable engagements prevent. They have my heart's best wishes for their ful est enjoyment. I am only sorry our beautiful Monumental City has not emulated the example of yours in the formation of a Press Club, and hope the time is not distant when it will real ze the propilety of doing so. Surely, there can be no class of professional gertlemen better suited to appreciate the refined and intellectual, as well as physical enjoyments of life. Let me say to my friends of the 'Pania-delphia Press Club," I wish them, individually and collectively, long life, prosperity, unbounded happiness, and many joyous returns of their anniversary. I shall be with them in spirit, if not in person. I have myself been connected with the public press as writer, editor, publisher, etc., for nearly all my life, and still bow to its peculiar fascinations. It may not be known to many, but I will, just by way of incident, sta's the fact that I am the originator of the New York Associated Press' system of commence corresponds that ciated Press' system of comoined correspondence and played the first game of drafts or checkers that and played the life game of drafts of checkers that was ever played by telegraph in the known world. This was done only a few days after the wires first commenced working between Baltimore and Washington, when telegraphing was then a mere plaything and experiment. The account of tha game, in which I proved victor, was published in the Baltimore Patriot, with which I was connected as an amazing editor, and subsequently confidence.

imore Patriot, with which I was connected as editor, and subsequently copied as an amazing curiosity all over Europe, as well as in our own country. This, therefore, is a little scrap of history. The decision made in the Superior Court yesterday, Judge Martin presiding, puls at rest the idea that parties who got their lives insured, made over the amount to friends who paid the premiums, then went South, joined the Recel army, and died of disease contracted thereby, can claim or obtain said insurar ce.

The Soldiers' (Union) Orphans' Fair is now pro-gressing here, and is well patronized by loyal citi-zens. It is very hardsome. A Fair is also being held for the beaufit of the orphans of Rebels, who died trying to destroy our Union. It is likewise fully

We have it very cold to-day. Last night the mercury stood only ten degrees above zero. The skating ponds in the vicinity of our city are all tinely frozen, and thousands are out skating. I understand Protessor N. R. Smith, one of our most celebrated surgeons and physicians, pronounces arainst this amusement for ladies, as being dangerous and injurious to their health. Notwithstanding,

Business, excepting in so far as it appertains to fancy stores and persons who supply demands for the holidays, is quiet Prices of nearly all staple articles are on the decline. It is but the combina-tion of hucksters and monopolists that causes the high rates of small market articles for daily u-e.

THE OTERO MURDER.

Conclusion of the Trial of Francisco Vila-A Verdict of "Not Guilty." The trial of Francisco Vila Sagara, the alleged

o-conspirator with Gonzales and Pellicer in the murder of Jose Gurcia Otero, was, yester-day, concluded in the Court of Oyer and Terniner, held at Brroklyn. The Court opened at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and Mr. John-son addressed the jury on the part of the defense, his argument occupying until 12 o'clock. A recess was then had, and at l o'clock District Attorney Morris presented a lengthy and able address, reviewing the evidence in detail. 5 o'clock, his Honor Judge Lott charged the inry, who, at 25 minutes to 6 o'clock, retired, and after a deliberation occupying not more than ten minutes, returned to the court-room and presented their verdict of "not guilty." Judge Lott then ordered the prisoner to charged from custody, and the Court was admrned sine die.

Vila, as he is commonly termed, seemed very snxious during the absence of the jury, but when the interpreter informed him of his acquittal he manifested not the slightest emotion of joy, merely greeting with an agreeable nod tho he crowded round to congratulate him. The vidence on which he was acquitted seems to have been that tending to show that he was in New York at the time the murder was committed .- N. Y. Tribune.

Tissue Paper as a Substitute for Lint -The surgeons of Vienna have employed, according to the Journal of the Society of Arts, with much success, the white unsized paper known as papier Joseph, for dressing wounds. It has all the properties of lint, and in towns it may be obtained in large quantities at a very low price. In every way it has all the advantages of lint-it does not change in contact with water; it is a ad conductor of heat, and preserves, in conse uence, the wounds from atmospheric influence. rom its absorbent nature, it sucks up the matter, maintains the wound in a state of dryness favorable for healing, and it may be used in circumstances more advantageously ven than lint.

Dr. Cumming Once More .- Dr. Cumming writes a letter to the London Times, denying that in a comon recently preached by him he stated that the consummation of all things and the end of the world was fixed for the present year, 1866. All he said was, that we may expect before the year is out the final judgment on the Papacy. He adds:—"The earth, I believe, is to be transformed, not annihilated. I have stated in a work published in 1865, called 'The Last Warn ing Cry,' and illustrated by historical proofs in a work which Nisbet will publish in a few days. entitled 'The Sounding of the Last Trumpet, that the great prophetic epochs, on the fairest and most reliable data, expire in 1867."

Paris Amusements.-The total receipts from the theatres, public dancing-rooms, concerts, and other amusements in Paris, in October, amounted to \$326,345, being an increase of \$60,000 over the previous month,

Wine Merchant's Store on Walnut Street Entered Last Night-The Burglars Demolish the Safe, and Abstract Therefrom \$44,000 in Coupon Bonds and \$50,000 in Other Securities-No Clue to the Villains

as Yet.

It is long since we have been called upon to record in this city a burgiary which, for boidness of design and cunning of execution, equals that which was perpetrated last night at the store of Messrs. W. S. Cochran & Co., wine merchants, of No. 324 Walnut cochran & Co, while merchants, of No. 324 Walnut street. The senior memoer of this firm it well known to our business community, having been engaged in his present calling for about torry years, we believe. He is the proprietor of the Chesnut Street Theatre,

and is otherwise a gentleman of large means.

This morning, however, his equanimity was somewhat rudely disturbed when he arrived at his

This morning, however, his equanimity was somewhat rudely disturbed when he arrived at his place of business, only to find that, during the previous might the sale had been, in the dialect of the "findustrial" traternity, "guited" to the extent of about \$100,000. The scene presented by the office was one that almost beggars description.

The rafe is built of brick, the walls consisting of three thicknesses of that materia, with a vacant space of two or three inches just without the inner course, thus rendering the entire thickness about fifteen inches. The sale is located in the centre of the store, just at the rise of steps which leads to the raised platform extending over the rear portion of it. The legitimate entrance to it was through an iron doorway, which, in all likelihood, was burglar-proof. The villains seemed to have had no curio-ity what ver on this point, as no attempt whatever had been made to force the lock. Instead of doing so, they had come prepared with all the requisite machinery for democishing a brick wall, and had succeeded in making an aperture through the three thicknesses of brick, about two feet square. Having accomplished this much, they found themselves face to face with the ends of a series of plain drawers, which lined that side of the sate. These were easily pushed out upon the floor, and then it was only because the same of the most complete and thorough the opening to enable them to begin their operations.

ons.

These were of the most complete and thorough character. Several thousand dollars in notes of hand they did not intend to carry off with them. Coupon bends of various rai roads, of the total value of \$20,000, were also overlooked, they having been carelessly deposited by a member of the firm in a lox where such valuable commodities would not be

looked for on any eccasion.

This carelessness was providential, for everything else of any value in the sale was abstracted. Among these were about \$50,000 in stocks of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads, and other corporations, including \$5000 of the Scauvikill Navigation Loan. Coupon bonds to the value of \$44,000 con stituted the remainder of the plunder. These last embraced the iollowing:

Four six per cent. \$1000 bonds of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and numbered 112, 1048, 1319, and 482.

yania Railroad, and numbered 112, 1048, 1319, and 432.
\$11,000 in ten per cent. coupon bonds of the North Pennsylvania Railroad.
\$14,000 in seven per cent. bonds of the Huntingdon and Broad Fop Railroad.
Six \$1000 six per cent. Delaware Division bonds, numbered 70, 78, 79, 530, 531, and 532.
\$5000 in Union Canal bonds, and \$4000 in City sixes the last of which fortunately can not be frame. sixes; the last of which fortunately can not be trans-

sixes; ithe last of which fortunately can not be transferred.

The envelopes in which these securities were placed were scattered about the office among the debris of the other papers, with which the safe was filled. If the burglars had taken the trouble to desstroy what they thus left behind them, they would have gained considerable time in which to negotiate their stolen scrip, as it would have taken some time to obtain the numbers of the bonds, it most or them had not been entered on the envelopes.

The recklessness of the burglars may be accounted for by the fact that they were a joily set of dogs, who knew the difference between good liquors and bad Judsing from the number of empty winebottles which were thrown about the office, it is probable that the thieves, ere they left the scene of

probable that the thieves, ere they left the scene of their exploit, were in anything but a sobor state. They likewise had a taste for good tobacco, and helped themise vac layishly to the best eigars with which the store was stocked.

belped themse vas lavishly to the best cigars with which the store was stocked.

The manner in which the burglars effected an entrance into the store is open to some doubt. They had not disturbed any of the means of entrance on the first floor, save to take the precaution of stopping up the key-holes of the front doore, to prevent the glare of the light being noticed by any chance travellers. Adjoining the store, there is an alleyway about three feet in width. The fastenings of one of the second-floor windows opening on this alley were broken, and it is probable that the entrance was there effected, by means of a ladder placed against the wa'l.

As soon as the burglary was discovered this morn ing the police were notified, and at once commenced to work up the case. Thus far they have no clue to the perpetrators. The different bankers and brokers of this and other cities were also notified of the robbery, and furnished with descriptions of the stolen. securities as fast as they could be ascertained. From the character of most of these it is probable that the threves will not be able to realize a single do lar out of their ill-gotten wealth.

This case, with others of similar character, forcibly impresses upon the mind the importance of secure depositories for money, bonds, etc., in a city like ours. The Safety Deposit Company, organized under a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, controlled by some of our best citizens, and under the direction of N. B. Browne, Esq., late Assistant United States Treasurer, furnishes a safe depository, and our citizens and strangers should avail themselves of its guarantees against robbers of every kind.

The office, with burglar and fire-proofs, is located in a part of the Philadelphia Bank Building, Chestut street, above Fourth.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

nut street, above Fourth.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce.

MOTION TO QUASH OVERRULED,

It will be remembered that, on last Saturday, argument was made in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Stephenson, Walker, et al., charged with conspiracy and false preiense, to quash the bill upon mounds that we then gave. The Court held the matter under consideration, and this morning it is henor Judge Petree delivered a short verbal decision, and overruled the motion.

An application was made in behalf of Helen Burmeister for the custody of her little daughter. Some testimony was submitted in the matter, which went

meister for the custody of her little daughter. Some testimony was submitted in the matter, which went to show that the hu-band deserted his wife a year ago; that the wife supported her chi'd during the winter and part of the summer, through sickness and health; that the husband, taking an advantage of his wife's illness, took the child from her last summer, and has held it ever since.

The mother showed that she had a home of plenty sud comfort for her child at the house of her borther-in-law. The mother is, in law, en'filed to the custody of her child, as it is but four years of see. She took the child last Monday to where she was boarding; and the father went with an officer and tock it again.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Judge was called to another Court, and at the close of our report had not returned. A Great Factory - The famous steel manufactory of Herr Krupp, at Essen, employed up-wards of eight thousand workmen last year, who produced one hundred million pounds of

cast stuel. Railway Disasters .- In the course of the present year sixty-nine persons have died, and seventy-seven men have been wounded, in con-sequence of railway accidents in Belgium.

Lively Work - Orders have been given to the forges and building vards of La Sevne, France, by the Viceroy of Egypt, amounting to more than fourteen million of trance.

Reviving Crusity - The Spanish religious journals recommend the re-establishment of the inquisition in Spain, as the sole means of saving society

BOLD ROBBERY. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

Saturday, December 22, 1866. The Stock Market was very dull this morning,

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower, owing to the further decline in gold.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at from 51]@513, closing at the latter rate, no change; Catawissa preferred at 291, an advance of 4 on the closing price last evening; and Philadeiphia and Erie at 31, a decline of 4. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 553 for Pennsylvania; 61 for Nortistown; 584 for Minehill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; and 403 for sylvania; 30 for Elmira common; and 404 for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Spruce and Pine sold at 33½, a decline of ½; 90 was bid for Second and Taird; 19 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 75 for West Philadelphia; 14½ for a estonville; and 28½ for Gleard College.

In Government bonds there was very little

In Government bonds there was very little doing, and prices were drooping. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 108, a decline of 2, and 10-40s at 100 2, a slight decline; 104 2 was bid for June and August 7-30s, and 110 2 for 6s of 1881.

Bank shares were firmly held, at full prices, but we bear of no sales. 150 was bid for Philadelphia; 135 2 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 553 (as Commercial: 10s for Northern Liberties: 31)

for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 312
for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 57 for Girard; 102 for Tradesmen's; 41
for Consolidation; and 62 for Union.
Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 554, a decline of 4; 87 was bid for Morris Canal; 135 for Schuylkill Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division ware Division.
Quotations of Gold—101 A.M., 1331; 11 A.M., 1321; 12 M., 1322; 1 P. M., 1334, a decline of on the closing price last evening.

The New York Tribune this morning says:cent, upon Governments, as well as the ordinary collaterals of brokers. The drain of legaltenders is large and steady, and the bank statement will on Monday be much better than the actual condition of the banks. The break in gold has unsettled prices on the Produce Exchange, and no large amount of produce could be sold at quotations. In imported goods lower prices are accepted, and large loans are the order of the day. In commercial paper little doing. Best names are placed at 64.07, chiefly

at the latter." -The New York Herald this morning says: -"The decline in the premium, combined with the uncertainty attending the future legislation Congress with regard to the finances, has produced apprehensions in the public mind which tend to the stagnation of trade and limit production accordingly. There is no doubt that Congress will pursue a very cautious course in dealing with the currency, and it is probable that the present rate of contraction will be de-creased before the session expires.

"A rather uneasy feeling prevails among manufacturers, importers, and others, owing to the onerous taxation to which they are subjected, and against which they loudly complain. Such taxation is too burdensome to be long endured, and we call the attention of Congress to the prompt amendment of the present law. The mere payment of taxes takes away a considerable portion of every man's income, and impoverishes the whole community. And for what? Why, merely for the sake of reducing the national debt, which may as well be paid by posterity, for whose benefit it was incurred, as the present genera-tion. It stands to reason that excessive taxation acts as a check upon the productive powers of the country, and by paralyzing industry it reacts upon immigration. Hence we have already seen, of late, large numbers of newly arrived Irish immigrants returning to the place from find no work to do, the labor market being over-stocked."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS. FIRST BOARD.

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1334

December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 94; do. tober, 1865, 9. -Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. — Messrs, William Fainter & Co., Dankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U.S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110\(\frac{7}{2}\)(\text{ell}\)(11]; U.S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1063; \(\frac{7}{2}\)(\text{ell}\)(06\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1864, 105\(\frac{7}{2}\)(\text{ell}\)(105\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\)(\text{ell}\)(108\(\frac{1}{2}\); U.S. 10-40s, coupon, 99\(\frac{1}{2}\)(99\(\frac{1}{2}\); U.S. 7-30s, 1st series, 104\(\frac{1}{2}\)(104\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 2d\(\frac{1}{2}\)series, 104\(\frac{1}{2}\)(104\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 2d\(\frac{1}{2}\)series, 104\(\frac{1}{2}\)(104\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 143\(\frac{1}{2}\)(113\(\frac{1}{2}\)).

@ 1333; Silver is and is, 129; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 151; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do.,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

@105; Compounds, December, 1864, 13 | @134.

SATURDAY, December 22 -There is no demand for Quercitron Bark. The last sale of No. 1 was at There is not much demand for Cloverseed, and

only a few small lots sold at \$8 25@9.50, the latter figure for superior quality. Timothy ranges from \$2 25@3 75, and Flaxseed from \$2 90@3. There is no shipping demand for Flour, but the home consumers are buying to a fair extent, and prices are well maintained; sales of 1000 barrels ranging from \$8@8 50 P barrel for superfine, \$9@ 10 50 for extras, \$11@12 75 for Northwestern extra

family, \$12@18 50 for Penn sylvania and Ohio extra family, and \$14@16 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$7 25. Prices of Corn Meal are entir ely nominal. The offerings of Wheat are small, and the sales unimportant. We quote Pennsylvania red at \$2.65 @8 10; Southern do at \$2 90@8 20; and white at \$3.20@3 40. Rye ranges in m \$1.52 to \$1.38. Corn is less active, and prices are barely maintained. Sates of 3000 bushels now yellow at \$1@1.02; and

4 mand at 57 458c. Prices of Barley and Malt are Whisky-There is nothing doing except in the contraband article, and prices are nominal,

old, which is dull, at \$1 16@1.18. Outs are in steady

-Alexander H. H. Stuart, Colonel T. S. Flour-noy, Major W. T. Satherlin, ex-Governor Letcher, and others, have been suggested by their respective admirers as men "who would make good Governors of Virginia.

-Mr. George B. Woods, of the Boston Daily Advertiser, is named as the successor of Mr. Clupp as the editor of the Saturday Evening

-General Basil Duke, the comrade of the guerilla John Morgan, is named as a candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

- Maggie Mitchell is playing to crowded houses in St. Louis,